

organized and so far they have been easily suppressed.

It is affirmed that the Dupuy cabinet will not energetically maintain public order.

The keynote of M. Loubet's policy may probably be found in the following conversation with M. Bourgeois, leader of the moderate republicans, who came to offer to the president the support of his party. Before accepting it, M. Loubet said: "You are doubtless aware that one of the first enactments of any ministry of mine will be a stringent law to stem the current of insult, infamy and defamation which now besets France. I fear that perhaps legislation of this kind will scarcely tally with radical ideas."

M. Bourgeois answered with a cheerful acquiescence.

Herr Frischauer, the correspondent here of the Neue Freie Presse has been expelled from the country.

LOUBET IS SURPRISED.

Paris, February 20.—According to Le Figaro, President Loubet is surprised at the hostility of the press to his object, and has said: "No one has a right to say I am a Dreyfusard or an anti-Dreyfusard. I am one of the majority of the nation, for the truth, supported by justice."

Orleans Has Given It Up.

London, February 20.—According to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Duc d'Orleans, realizing the impossibility of anything favorable to him happening in France, has left Turin for Milan.

A Sense of Relief.

London, February 20.—Telegrams from European capitals and the comments of the press express a sense of relief since France has safely passed through her period of critical danger.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Big Fire in Wisconsin.

Fort Washington, Wis., February 20.—Fire which started tonight in the dry kilns of the Wisconsin Chair factory reduced that plant to ashes and up to 1 o'clock is spreading. The loss to the chair factory is \$250,000; insured for about 90 per cent.

The plant of the chair factory covers about three blocks and employs about 600 hands.

At 1 a. m. the Wilton house, the largest hotel in the town, caught fire. The flames leaped across the river to an unoccupied foundry, formerly operated by the Western Milwaukee Iron company and soon spread to a house. A row of business establishments on Main street were burned. It is expected the flames will be confined to the section now affected.

Residence at Celeste.

Celeste, Texas, February 19.—This morning at 3 o'clock the house of J. R. Methven burned to the ground. It was occupied by Bob Dicks. Everything is a complete loss. House insured for \$500 in Hartford, valued at \$1800; no insurance on household goods. One man was burned slightly in making his escape from the burning building.

Gun Near New Waverly.

New Waverly, Texas, February 18.—The Troyer Bros. gun was destroyed by fire last night; was insured for about \$300.

A Fireman Injured.

Sherman, Texas, February 19.—This afternoon fire was discovered in several cars of an electric light pole just unloaded by the city. The fire department was called out and while engaged in putting out the fire, one of the firemen was seriously injured by the falling of a crowbar, inflicting an ugly wound in the head.

Incendiaries Burn a Farm House.

Hillsboro, Texas, February 19.—Incendiaries burned a house of farmer Tom Ellis, twelve miles south of here, this morning. It contained 2000 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of oats and twenty tons of hay. Officers have gone with bloodhounds to investigate.

Barn and Outhouses.

Denison, Texas, February 18.—The barn, two tons of hay and outhouses on the premises of R. P. Burkins were burned today; loss \$500, no insurance.

SHORT NEWS STORIES.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Dr. George Stone, a well known yellow fever expert, died here of heart failure.

WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Zachariah Chandler is dead. She had been an invalid several months, finally succumbing to old age.

CHICAGO.—David Bradley, president of the David Bradley Manufacturing company and proprietor of the first foundry in Chicago, is dead of old age.

PHILADELPHIA.—Luther Chapin, the founder of the Senior Order of American Mechanics, died at his home in this city. He was 83 years old. His death was due to general debility.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Arthur Dewese, the son of once wealthy parents and years ago a classmate of James L. Flood, son of the late Louisiana king, died here at the Helping Hand institute, penniless.

TELLURIDE, Colo.—A tremendous snow slide came down the side of Yellow mountain about a quarter of a mile below the town of Ophir and killed one man and practically destroyed the Caribou Central plant.

WASHINGTON.—There was a large attendance at the final meeting of the church of Our Father of the Triennial session of the National Council of Women.

Elizabeth B. Grannis of New York read a scholarly paper entitled "Is the church universal a hindrance or a help to the development of womanhood?"

City of San Antonio Is Safe. Brunswick, Ga., February 19.—The steamer City of San Antonio, of the Matline line, three days overdue from New York and Boston, arrived here today. Captain Avery reported the worst experience of his life and the storm which he encountered soon after leaving New York, was appalling.

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PLEA FOR A BIG ARMY.

The War Department Gives Out a Long Statement.

NECESSITIES OF "COLONIES" REQUIRE IT.

If the Administration Doesn't Get What It Asks, All Regulars Will Be Sent Out of the Country.

London, February 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says no ground can be discovered for the describing of President Loubet as a Dreyfusard. It would seem, says the correspondent, that if he was he would accept the resignation of M. Dupuy.

Washington, February 19.—The following statement of the war department on pending army legislation and the needs of the service was issued today with a request for its publication:

On Monday the senate will take up what is now conceded to be the most important subject in congress, the reorganization of the regular army. The military committee submitted two bills for its consideration. One of the bills, known as the Hull bill, is reported with but few amendments, by its chairman, Senator Hawley, an expert in matters relating to military organization. It has been perfected by the committee, including democratic members, in several particulars. Under its provisions entrance to any branch of the army can not be obtained until after the candidate for a commission has demonstrated his fitness for it to the satisfaction of competent examining boards. There is a clause empowering the president to contract or expand the enlisted strength according to the necessities of the country, providing for the first time a scheme adopted a long time since for the modern European military system.

The other bill is brought forward by Senator Cockrell. Its first section directs the disbandment of the volunteer army within a specified time, after the peace treaty shall have been ratified by Spain. Sections 2 and 3 contain its principal provisions. By the former, authority is conferred upon the president to raise military forces to the number of 35,000 in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific, to be known, respectively, as the army of Cuba, the army of Porto Rico and the army of the islands of the Pacific, to be composed of the inhabitants of such islands. No organization is provided in the bill for this force, nor does it determine what relation it shall sustain toward the permanent military establishment of the United States and no preference or other test is prescribed for the members of the force. But the bill does not provide for any additional general officers, greatly needed in the administration of affairs in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It would leave the army as now organized with but three major generals and six brigadier generals, which allows but one general officer for each military department of the United States and one for commanding general of the army. Cuba now constitutes a military division, commanded by a major general, and moreover comprises six military departments commanded by general officers of volunteers.

In Porto Rico there is a necessity for at least one general officer, and in the Philippines for the general officers required for an army corps, so that if Senator Cockrell's bill should become a law it would leave the army deficient in not only enlisted officers, but without any general officers to administer the important duties now devolving upon the government. Moreover, the bill fails to make any provision for the increase in the general staff, which is urgently called for by the necessities of the situation in our new possessions. The criticism that has been passed on the bill is due to the absence of sufficiently trained officers. The Cockrell amendment will perpetuate this situation, and the staff organizations that we have had for the administration of affairs in the United States previous to the declaration of war with Spain.

The returns of the war department show the strength of the regular army to be a few less than 60,000 enlisted. Of these there are nearly 14,000 in Cuba and a like number in or en route to the Philippines, and in Porto Rico, 1886, leaving the total enlisted men of the regular army in the United States 24,000. Of these 6000 are held in readiness for dispatch to reinforce the army at Manila.

This would leave the total enlisted strength of the army within the United States less than 18,000, and not only less than is necessary to furnish a single relief to man the guns now on our seacoast fortifications. It would compel the abandonment of the entire interior, would strip the Indian country of troops and would leave none to supply the requirements of an exigent condition.

The Hawley bill fixes the permanent military establishment at the minimum of 50,000, a force that is smaller in proportion to the wealth and population of the United States than that of any other nation. The passage of the Cockrell bill would discharge at once the volunteer officers, incident officers, commissaries (many of whom are officers of the regular army, holding volunteer commissions) and would leave the department with a corps of staff officers wholly inadequate with the increased duties that are being made from every quarter.

The bill reported by Senator Hawley provides only for the absolute needs of the service from the standpoint of economy. It was, at the instance of Mr. Hull, prepared under the supervision of the adjutant general and of the army officers of long service and high ability. The passage of the Hawley bill would give preference to officers that have earned it by the hardest kind of frontier and battle service. Otherwise, our gallant officers, who go without reward beyond a sense of duty well done.

Our Colonial Commissioners. Washington, February 19.—The commission named by the president to consider questions pertaining to the civil affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico is busily engaged in completing preparations to leave the islands. The chief questions before them are taxation, public schools, public highways and franchises for private enterprises. At present no personality or party taxes are being collected for either island. The commission has not determined on its itinerary.

Victorian Colony Commissioners. Victoria, Texas, February 19.—The county commissioners adjourned yesterday.

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

COLONIAL.

Drautury bring continues between the American and the Philippine forces at Manila with no appreciable advantage to either. Agencillo goes to Europe in an endeavor to create practical sympathy for the Philippine cause. Cubans are beginning to get anxious over the governmental experiments being made on them by the Washington administration. Mayor and council of San Juan, Porto Rico, have resigned rather than be hoaxed by Henry.

FOREIGN.

Some of the Frenchmen who don't like the new president are declining to publicly by demonstrations of various sorts. Campaign regularly organized to compel him to resign. Three hundred Chinamen are said to have been killed by Russians at Tallen Wan. Neill's bearing statement is having an effect at Manchester. Due d'Orleans has finally given up hope of anything turning up for him in France. Mr. Robert Porter asserts that there can be no commercial difficulty between the United States and Germany. Both Germany and the United States have entered protests as to acts by representatives of the other in Samoa.

LEGISLATIVE.

Text of Mr. McNally's bill to make operative the constitutional amendment providing for pensioning indigent Confederate veterans. Experienced members think that adjournment sine die may be had by the senate at the first Presbyterian church. Senator Linn has been advised of the wishes of his constituents regarding the Huntington proposition. Wharton county pleaders lost a quantity of seed corn by reason of the freeze. A boy has confessed to killing the two Mexicans found dead near San Antonio.

DOMESTIC.

Two women and two children were asphyxiated at Philadelphia. A Pittsburgh will today ask the United States government to punish Honduras for the murder of his brother.

SPORT.

Entries for today's races at New Orleans and Oakland. Bicyclists, worn out and nearly crazy, ended six days' race at San Francisco; Miller won.

RAILROADS.

Brokers indicted under the anti-scalping law at Chicago have been released without trial.

WASHINGTON.

Congress has only twelve days in which to dispose of some very important measures; there will be a fight over the Hull army reorganization bill, as the democrats are determined to have no permanent increase of the standing army. There will be no less friction and bad blood in the house in case of the defeat of the rivers and harbors bill. Bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for the payment of Spain will be pushed through the house today under suspension of the rules. The war department has issued a pitiful appeal for more troops, urging the necessities created by the "colonies." The president announces that the Hull bill must be passed or there will be an extra session. Secretary of State-elect Hitchcock says the late war impressed Europe strongly.

STATE.

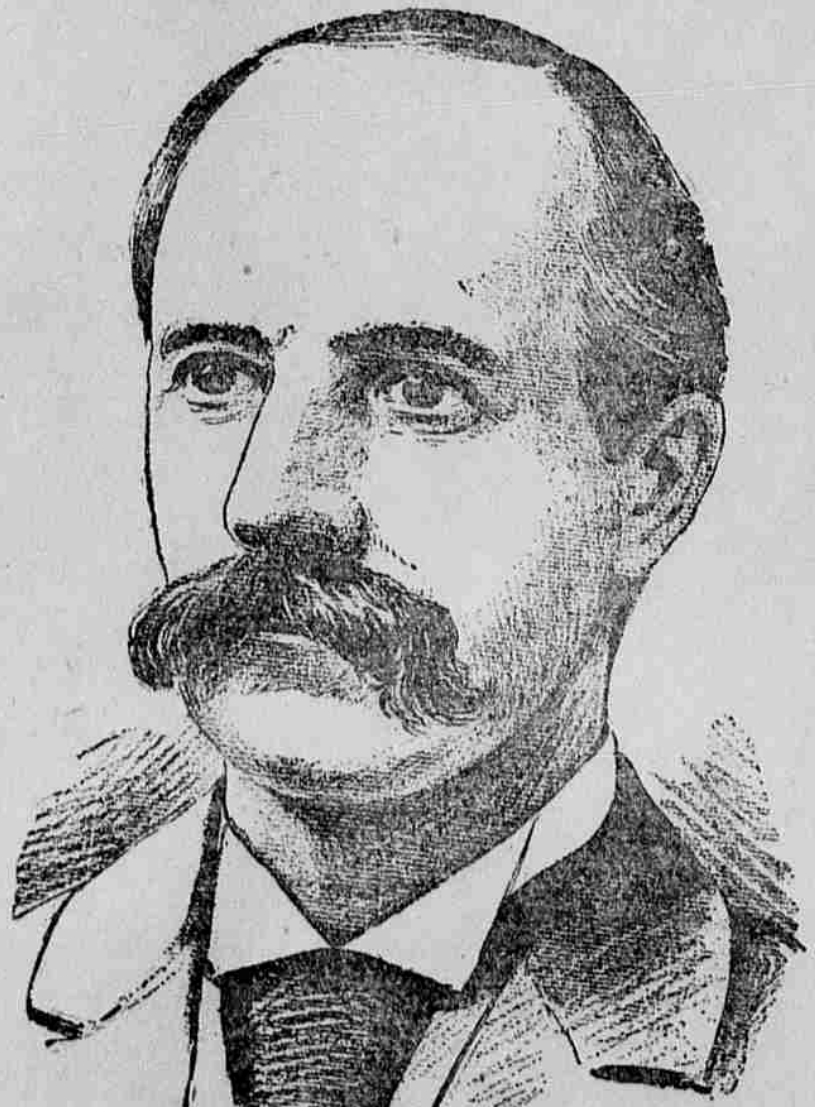
Judge Terrell reviews the collection of claims from the Federal government and decides Hogg & Robertson's fee was earned. Reports show that the late freeze was disastrous to stockmen in some sections of South Texas while in others the losses were light. Bolt weevil was killed in Caldwell county by the cold. There are now twenty cases of smallpox at Alice, two new cases at Cleburne; one death at San Diego; one new case at Dallas.

LOCAL.

Convict Taylor is to be tried for the murder of Fireman Lee Johnson at Coleman. Proprietors of Texas afternoon papers are to meet at Houston Wednesday to discuss their mutual interests. Senator Linn has been advised of the wishes of his constituents regarding the Huntington proposition. Wharton county pleaders lost a quantity of seed corn by reason of the freeze. A boy has confessed to killing the two Mexicans found dead near San Antonio.

LOCAL.

Rev. R. G. Pearson of Asheville, N. C., commences a series of evangelistic meetings at the First Presbyterian church. Rev. L. D. Lankin preaches a special sermon to clerks and stenographers. The first Lenten Sunday and its observance. Dick Dowling camp opposes the proposed change of name from United Confederate Veterans, U. C. V., to Confederate Survivors Association, C. S. A. An old Confederate veteran run over and badly hurt. Sanitary Engineer Potter and City Engineer Miller make a trip down the bayou.



REV. SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

Washington, February 14.—Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, who was today nominated by the president as successor to John Russell Young, the late librarian of congress, is a man of many parts. Orator, student, reporter, newspaper correspondent, private secretary, theologian, pastor, editor, congressman—these are the successive steps by which he has come into the present coveted post. A review of his life presents great extremes. At the age of 9 he was an office boy in the establishment of the New York Tribune, and at 20 a newspaper correspondent in Washington, and toward the close of the war private secretary to Secretary of State Seward, at 30 a theological student at Cambridge, at 32 correspondent of the New York Tribune with Indian expeditions in the Yellowstone, at 40 editor of the Christian Register and at 45 congressman to the Fifty-sixth National assembly, representing the Tenth Massachusetts district. Samuel J. Barrows was born in New York City in 1841. His father died when Samuel was 4 years old, so that the family was left in straitened circumstances. At 9 Samuel went to work to help his mother. His cousin was the inventor of the Hoe press, and in this relative's employ the boy continued for many years. His cousin saw ability in him and sent him to school for a time without decreasing his wages. Later he attended the Cooper institute night class, where he shaped his course with the object of ultimately entering the ministry.

after a session of one week during which they transacted considerable routine business; among other matters which had their attention was the adjustment of salaries for the ensuing year; that of the county judges was placed at \$1200, in addition to which he will receive as ex officio superintendent of county schools \$200; sheriff, \$300; county clerk \$500; district clerk, \$400. The tax rate was fixed at 50 cents on the \$100, as follows: 25 cents general, 15 cent road and bridge, 1 1/2 cents jail and 50 cent court house.

King's Daughters of Temple. Temple, Texas, February 18.—The King's Daughters' Hospital association yesterday held the first election of officers under the State charter and elected the following officers: G. E. Wilcox, chairman of the board of trustees; Mr. A. C. Scott, secretary; Mrs. A. H. Parsons, treasurer. The staff physicians are: Drs. George White, Tally, Scott, Noble, McCutcheon, McClellan, Barton, Connel, Dr. J. M. Woodson, Dr. W. R. Tyler. A committee appointed to appear before the commissioners court to ask for an allowance for the hospital fund from the township of the following: Messrs. P. F. Downs, J. M. Woodson, J. B. Waters and A. C. Scott.

SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE.

Three Hundred of Them Killed by Russians at Tallen Wan.

LORD BERESFORD DISCUSSES THE MATTER

Says the Effect Will Be a Severe Blow to Foreign Trade and Will Shake the Government.

Pekin, February 19.—A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and Chinese at Tallen Wan, 300 of the latter being killed. It is said to have originated in a question of taxes.

Detroit, Mich., February 19.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, en route from Chicago to the East, was seen in passing through Detroit tonight in reference to the battle reported at Tallen Wan between Russians and Chinese. Lord Charles, after reading the Associated Press dispatch, said that such a battle was only what he had been expecting for some time. Its effect, he believed, would be to shake the Chinese government more than anything else that has occurred and he asserted that trade would also suffer as a result of it.

As to the statement that the origin of the trouble concerned a question of taxes, the admiral said he did not understand how that could be the case unless the Russians had recently begun taxing the Chinese. He thought it more likely that the Russians had taken Chinese lands for military purposes and not paid what the natives considered full value for it.

Tallen Wan, he said, is about a hundred miles from Port Arthur. The Russian landing station and headquarters in China. In and about the two places is a Russian army of from 14,000 to 20,000. The Chinese army in Manchuria, in which province both places are situated, consists of about 15,000 men, of whom, however, but 5000 are sufficiently drilled as to be of any use in actual warfare. The rest Lord Charles described as coolies who possessed military jackets. The Chinese have recently shipped a quantity of arms and ammunition into that locality, so that their forces may now be in a better condition, his lordship said, than when he was there.

The natives of Manchuria province he described as fine, sturdy people and the best of traders, being thoroughly honest. As the Chinese never differentiate between foreigners, considering all alike, Lord Charles said the incident will work as much harm to the British and American interests as to Russia.

Russia has obtained such a hold in Manchuria," said his lordship, "that it is extremely improbable that no matter what may be the final disposition of China, Russia will ever be driven out."

BERESFORD SATISFIED. Chicago, February 19.—Lord Charles Beresford and party left for Washington today over the Michigan Central. Lord Charles expressed himself as delighted with the reception given him in Chicago and stated that he had accomplished all he had wished by his mission.

"I have given your business men and manufacturers, as nearly as I could, an idea of the great possibilities there are in China's trade," he said. "I left the rest with them. It is not my place to dictate what Americans ought to do. I have interested them in the matter. There my mission ended."

MR. PORTER SANGUINE.

Asserts There Can Be No Tariff War with Germany.

London, February 19.—In an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press last evening, Mr. Robert Porter, who goes to Berlin tomorrow, explained at some length the objects of his mission, prefacing his remarks with the statement that since the war with Spain many continental countries had shown a disposition to make unfriendly discrimination against American products. Referring to the recent statement of the telegraph by Count von Posadowski-Wohner, German imperial secretary of state for the interior, of the trade developments of the United States with Germany, he said that a close study of the question did not warrant the conclusion drawn by Count Posadowski-Wohner. On the contrary, it showed most satisfactory and probable trade conditions so far as Germany is concerned.

There can be no commercial difficulty between the United States and Germany, because apart from Great Britain, America is bound more closely to Germany by her relative positions by reason of her to any other power. Individual interests may clash, but a fair analysis of the balance sheets of the two nations shows a healthful condition of trade, which is a subject of rejoicing rather than alarm on both sides.

MANCHESTER BEARISH.

Neill's Big Cotton Crop Figures Having an Effect.

Manchester, February 19.—The cloth markets for the past three weeks have been very dull. Business in yarns has been done at the expense of the profit margin, which in coarse counts is said to have disappeared. Trade all around has been below production. Neill's repeated utterance of an 11,750,000 bale crop makes buyers hold their breaths, and therefore offers are slow in cloth. Eastern inquiry has been good, but low prices only, and much has been turned down, heavy goods selling the worst. Southern markets are less keen, while the home trade is quiet.

BOTH ARE PROTESTING.

America and Germany Exchange Notes Containing Complaints.

London, February 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: It appears that Germany has protested to the Washington government against the action of Chief Justice Chambers in Samoa, while America has entered a counter protest against the action of the German consul. It is suggested that influential circles here be a disavowal through their respective governments, thus clearing the way for a unanimous decision regarding the question.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

LONDON.—The stock exchange last week was quiet, with France operating against activity. The tone of the market, however, remains firm all around.

LONDON.—The Daily Chronicle's Stock Market correspondent says that the health of King Oscar has been restored and that he has resumed the government and general management.

MADRID.—The republicans in the chamber have decided to begin at once an energetic campaign against the government.

CYCLISTS NEARLY CRAZY

But They Are Permitted to Remain on the Track in the Six-Day Race.

MILLER WON THE EVENT BY HARD WORK.

Aaronson Was Second About Fifty Miles Behind and Fredericks Secured Third Place.

The final score was as follows:

	Miles.
Miller	2,145.0
Aaronson	2,080.2
Fredericks	2,069.0
Hale	2,062.0
Nash	2,012.2
Albertson	1,978.2
Frederick	1,962.0
Phillips	1,725.0
Lawson	1,650.4
Quill	1,591.4
Ashcroft	1,500.6

San Francisco, February 19.—No men ever more heartily welcomed the approaching close of a contest than the dozen remaining contestants in the six-day race at Mechanics' hall when at 6 o'clock tonight they entered upon the last dozen hours of a remarkable test of endurance. Nothing but the narrowness of the finish and the stimulus of cheering crowds could have kept the men at their task. Human endurance had reached the point where reason deserts the body and total collapse was imminent.

After a day's victory and his record will probably stand for years to come. No previous contest has been so stubbornly contested from start to finish and no similar number of men have shown such wonderful pluck and endurance.

There was plenty of enthusiasm when Miller, at the end of the 12th hour, rode his 200th mile in 2:23:35 unspaced. At 6:30 o'clock this morning Miller was 15 hours 10 minutes ahead of the New York record. As the day wore on sprinting became infectious in the cases of Nash and Barney, who were repeatedly charged with, and by, a single battery and came out to exhaust their charges in a wild sprint.

The fight of the last half dozen hours has been between Fredericks and Aaronson for second place. For a time it seemed as if Fredericks would succeed in his endeavor to dislodge Aaronson from the lead. The Swedish rider, but with the assistance of Julius' pacing, Aaronson made a game ride throughout the afternoon and evening and at 7 o'clock apparently had second place to a certainty.

Miller's record down the line today, dropping mile after mile to Aaronson and Fredericks. Miller was unable to overcome his physical weakness, though he tried hard to do so. He was in bad shape mentally all day; he imagined himself riding to San Jose; his physical condition, however, and he kept steadily at work.

All through Saturday night and Sunday the men, who had been working hard, were starting early, drilled the track, sometimes at a small pace and then again, under the influence of the last day's work, would band and the urging of friendly voices encourage them to "hurry up, old man," or "you're a rich man, you're a rich man," and increase their speed for a few lines and then drop back into the old rut.

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Zimmerman a Candidate.

Troy, N. Y., February 19.—It is officially announced here tonight that Arthur Zimmerman of Freehold, N. J., is a candidate for the office of county clerk in the next election of the League of American Wheelmen as the successor of M. Mott.

NECROLOGICAL.

ANDERSON.—McKinney, Texas, February 18.—J. A. Anderson, an elderly settler of Collin county and a Confederate veteran, died at his home west of this city yesterday. The remains were interred here today by Throckmorton Camp ex-Confederates.

TRACY.—San Antonio, Texas, February 19.—Lewis Tracy, local agent for R. G. Dun & Co., died here today at the age of 57 of Bright's disease.

ROBINSON.—Loveland, Texas, February 17.—Mr. W. T. Robinson, an aged farmer living about four miles west of this city, died this afternoon about 2 o'clock of Bright's disease.

CARTER.—Eagle Pass, Texas, February 18.—George Carter, aged 55 years, a prominent ranchman of this county, died in this city last night. His remains were interred here today by a local funeral home.

BEAUCHAMP.—Ennis, Texas, February 18.—Mrs. M. B. Beauchamp, an aged lady residing at Tellico, died at that place yesterday morning and was buried today.

KING.—Ennis, Texas, February 18.—Mrs. M. A. King of this city, who has been lying at the point of death for several weeks, died at her home yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She was the mother of Messrs. E. J. and E. H. King, Tom King, Mrs. A. H. Oliver and Mrs. A. Moore, all of Ennis. Her remains were interred in Myrtle cemetery this morning at 10 o'clock.

HAMMILL.—Yokum, Texas, February 18.—Died, at 10 o'clock Thursday night, Agnes, the two-year-old daughter of Mrs. C. O. Hammill. The remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at 4 o'clock this morning at 10 o'clock.

MOEHLER.—Winchester, Texas, February 18.—Mrs. Moebler, wife of Joe Moebler, died this morning at 4 o'clock. The bereaved husband has the heartfelt sympathies of the community. They have no children.

MATTHEWS.—Elkhart, Texas, February 17.—Died, at his residence six miles northwest of this place at 1 o'clock today, Henry Matthews, aged 45 years. He had been suffering several months with Bright's disease.

JOLLY.—Yokum, Texas, February 18.—Last Wednesday, at 12 o'clock noon, the spirit of Joe Jolly took its flight to the Great Beyond. Deceased was one of the old timers of Yokum, to whom were known that he was a good natured, charitable, kind hearted, his friends were

Shadow of Herself

Stomach Was Too Weak to Retain Food

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